

THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - JULY 31, 1862.

Col. T. L. Jones, of Newport, has been arrested by order of the Provost Marshal of Campbell county, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

The Democracy have been upward of seventy years in building up this Union. The Abolitionists and Fire-eaters will tear it down in four years if they have their way.

The New Orleans Bee learns, with gratification, that Mrs. Phillips and Judge Andrews have been released from Ship Island, where they were sent some days since by order of Gen. Butler.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—We have received a copy of this work, just issued by Applegate & Co. The work embraces a complete history of the rebellion in East Tennessee, besides many other important things connected with the secession movements in that State. The more striking of these events have been represented in wood engravings which copiously illustrate the volume. The Parson gives names, dates and localities, so that if he should misrepresent, he could be easily detected. Thus far the book has met with a remarkable success. All those who wish to secure a copy of the above work, by enclosing \$1.25 to Applegate & Co., 43 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive it promptly free of postage.

So much has been said about, and so many inquiries made for, the speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, made at the Democratic State Convention, in Ohio, on the 4th instant, that we publish it this week. We commend it to the perusal of every one, as only through its perusal can the public ascertain Mr. V.'s views.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Cent's being about the only specie in circulation, are in anxious demand, and we have heard of two per cent. premium in some instances being paid for them.

A lady recently from the South reports the marriage of Miss Margaret Howell, the sister of Mrs. Jeff. Davis, to Gen. W. Custis Lee, of the Confederate army, eldest son of Gen. Lee, and heir to Arlington by the will of his grandfather, Mr. Custis.

One of our exchanges thus points out the difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel: "The difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel is, that a rebel wants to set up a new Government, and the Abolitionist wants to upset an old one."

The nomination of Andrew J. Stevens as Consul to Leghorn was confirmed by the United States Senate on the 12th inst.

According to the Richmond Enquirer, the Seventh Virginia regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Monday, 30th of June, carried into action about 223, and lost 111—nearly one half.

The President has re-appointed Gen. Marcy as Chief of the Staff of Gen. McClellan, the Senate having left his appointment unconfirmed.

We understand that counterfeiters on the legal demand issue of Treasury notes have made their appearance in this city. [Lou. Express.]

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the appropriations made by Congress at its late session amounted to eight hundred millions of dollars, of which five hundred and sixty millions of dollars were for the army, and about one hundred millions of dollars for the navy.

Gen. Jim Lane is authorized to recruit two or three regiments in Kansas without regard to color. He expects one or two regiments of blacks and one of white men.

Kentucky will be called upon for five more regiments of infantry, under the President's requisition for three hundred thousand men.

It has been decided by judicial authority in Vermont, that a man who has signed the enlistment roll of a regiment, although not sworn in, is bound to service the same as if he had taken the oath.

ILLINOIS READY.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, telegraphs to the President that he has one hundred military companies full, and asks whether the government will accept an additional regiment from Illinois!

A communicative prisoner says:—The Louisianians, Alabamians and Mississippians have the best reputation among the rebels for pluck and fighting qualities—the Virginians, Carolinians and Georgians not so good; but the Alabamians are very delicate, and die off quite rapidly.

A divorce case is on trial in Brooklyn, N. Y., implicating certain parties in high standing in the "City of Churches."

The applicant is Mrs. Maria Bennett, wife of M. O. Bennett, the keeper of a large dry-goods establishment in Grand street. The wicked Mr. Bennett is charged with violating the Seventh Commandment with as many different women, all of whose names are given, together with dates and other particulars. The details of these several offenses are of the most disgusting character.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last review, no exciting events have taken place in regard to the war. The army of the Potomac is strengthening itself daily, in its new position, on James River, and the superior generalship of McClellan is becoming more and more apparent. Porter's Mortar Flotilla has arrived on James River, to be used in the reduction of Fort Darling.

There seems to be no doubt of the occupancy of Gordonsville, by Jackson, with a very heavy force. At Washington, they have rumor of his advance upon Warrenton, which may, or may not, be true. Jackson's advance was a necessity, for the protection of Richmond. Railroad communication with the Valley of Virginia is essential to the feeding of the Rebel army at the Rebel Capital, and this had been interrupted by Pope's cavalry raids. Jackson, with his front at Gordonsville, protects these railroads from such raids. We doubt his design of advancing, especially upon Warrenton. Pope's line, as now formed, is in the shape of a V. His left is at Fredericksburg, from which the line extends north-west to Warrenton, his center, and thence south-west through a gap of the Blue Ridge, to Luray. Should Jackson advance upon Warrenton, he will find himself in a very hot place, as Pope is in a position to at once close in on his flanks. However, if Jackson does not advance, Pope will. He has already ordered up his reserve from the forts at Washington, indicating his purpose to seek a battle.

A dispatch from Chattanooga represents Buell as "in a tight place." The rebels took advantage of his halt to interpose 20,000 men between him and Chattanooga, and to dispatch heavy bodies of cavalry to harass the scattered divisions of his army. They cut off his communication with Nashville, and they sundered communication with Corinth. His advance reaching Battle creek thirty miles from Chattanooga, was compelled to halt, and at Battle creek it still is. In short, Buell, with at least forty thousand men, is now doing just what Gen. Mitchell, with four thousand men, did, and no more—occupying Northern Alabama.

General Boyle's Proclamation. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KY., } LOUISVILLE, July 21, 1862. } General Order No. 5. }

The following General Order is issued, to be enforced by military commanders in the District of Kentucky: No person hostile in opinion to the Government and desiring its overthrow will be allowed to stand for office in the District of Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest. He who desires the overthrow of the Government can seek office under the Government only to promote its overthrow. In seeking office he becomes an active traitor, if he has never become one otherwise, and is liable both in reason and in law to be treated accordingly. All persons of this description who persist in offering themselves as candidates for office will be arrested and sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle, JOHN BOYLE, Capt. and A. A. G.

INTERVENTION FEARED.—The following notes are published in the Ithica, N. Y. Citizen:

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } Washington, July 6, 1862. }

My Dear Cook:—You must help Diven and Van Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (Diven) home for that purpose. Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD.

FROM THE HON. MR. DIVEN, M. C. ELKHIA, July 9, 1862.

Dear Sir: I shall be with you in a day or two. Don't say can't. Don't say that we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war soon or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours, A. S. DIVEN.

HON. CHARLES COOK.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

I mentioned, a few days ago, that it was rumored that Breckinridge was trying to get to Europe via Mexico. The rumor originated in Vicksburg, was brought over by a deserter, and was not altogether without a foundation. It seems that this follower of Burr, his "illustrious predecessor," went to visit his friend, the princely Keen Richards, near Milliken's Bend, at whose house he was taken unwell. His friends in Vicksburg, not knowing where he was, but thinking he would be sharp enough to "draw out" at the right moment, began to mistrust he had left them for safer climes. But no so—While he was yet unwell, Minnie Massacchetti's Battery made an excursion up the river as far as Milliken's Bend, and as they stopped near Richards', the ex-Vice President got alarmed and departed for other quarters in a family carriage, with the curtains down. As he was riding along several of the artillerymen unwittingly passed the carriage on the road! I would like to know how many pulsations a minute the heart of the gallant General made during the casual meeting.

Gen. Boyle has appointed Col. Jas. H. Garrard Provost Marshal for the city of Frankfort, and he has entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Gen. Jo. Johnston is entirely out of danger from his battle wound, and is rapidly recovering his full strength and vigor.

The Democrats of the Indianapolis Ind. District on Thursday nominated Alexander B. Conaway, of Morgan county, for Congress.

Our Washington Correspondent!

WASHINGTON CITY, } July 23, 1862. }

DEAR BULLETIN:

Among all the changes which have so lately frowned upon our busy populace, it affords me pleasure to chronicle a very agreeable contrast to the dull and heavy clouds which betokened an indefinite number of showers and chilly winds, for to-day all nature is beaming with smiles; and though many attractive belles have departed for other lands, yet we have a sufficient array of fair Washingtonians to enliven the sidewalks with their presence, and join their Union hearts with ours in seeking a blessing from Heaven upon a just cause. A few strangers have tarried to take a fond and lingering look at objects which may have become endeared because of pleasant associations, but they too will soon be making their exit to greet less exciting scenes.

Washington has the reputation of possessing manifold attractions, but even those who have the most time to spare in search of varied entertainments, are often forced to the conclusion, that a great sameness pervades both business and fashionable circles, bringing at best but a fancied happiness to the majority to be followed by an irrepressible longing for home, and Time passes with many, as the Poet wrote: "on leaden wings."

You have doubtless already received information from other sources concerning our City Railroad, but a few additional particulars may not be unacceptably to your readers, who, I venture to predict, (without an exception) are interested in all the pleasant changes and improvements of the age. A little over a month ago, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for the construction of this admirable mode of conveyance, the time for its completion limited to sixty days. To those unacquainted with the results which always attend an earnest will and notwithstanding the hardest labor beneath a broiling sun, it appeared hardly possible to remove the deeply imbedded stones from the Avenue, in so brief a period, preparatory to laying the rails; but if any were victims of a mere illusion, and whose incredulity could not for a moment believe that such an undertaking was either practicable or possible in so short a time, a few days sufficed to dispel all such doubts; and ere the citizens were aware, the road was three quarters finished, and the cars were in actual motion upon the broad thoroughfare. The rush to obtain a seat (the first two days being free to all) was as great as the swiftness of flight that was manifested by certain M. C.'s during the never to be forgotten panic at "Ball Run." It is not however to be inferred that the ladies too mingled in the wild confusion, but the crowd consisted principally of men and boys, huddled together in one promiscuous mass, and who certainly formed a picture from which many ludicrous subjects could have been drawn. "Sit over there and give a feller room," and "don't scrouge so," with sundry other exclamations frequently fell from the lips of ardent participants, while more than one representative of Young America, forgot the dignity of the occasion by getting on a "deperate bender," with fair prospects of a free night's lodging (after a free ride,) in one of the Model Hotels, especially designed for such delinquents.

What an improvement upon the old line of Omnibuses, which, on account of their jolting qualities, were only intended for dyspeptic people and dashing old maids who like to be squeezed in a sort of circumscribed space, from the fact that the world scarcely ever gives them a passing notice elsewhere.

The issue of Treasury Notes in the shape of one's, two's and three's, and which will be ready for delivery in a few days, will assuredly prove acceptable to the entire floating population of the District. The issue of stamps to relieve an unusual scarcity of change, will also prove a great relief to all classes. In many of our leading stores, no change is returned for bills unless large purchases are made—the brokers are charging most extravagant rates; and some of them, by their long, boney fingers and a sinister expression of countenance, well become their grasping and uncharitable natures.

How long this state of things will last is difficult to conjecture; but it is better in view of the Crisis as with all other unpleasant realities, whether of a national or individual character, to hope against hope, than yield to greater forebodings of an increased distress.

In the way of refreshments and Comfortable Saloons, where Ice Cream is sold by the ton, and Soda Water disappears by the gallon in a trice, we are not far behind other Cities that presume upon a superior order of elegance and refinement; and when you consider the tariff on such delicacies, the "Gold Diggins" would evenly knock under in comparison.

Some of Johnny Brose's Cakes and Cooling Beverages, to which you made such an elegant allusion of late, would create quite a sensation in this market, only to be surpassed by the refreshing influence of the "Bulletin." Long may it wave its heart-felt wish of your correspondent, who is with you in memory though far away. When I think of its Editors, it will be to recall with a proud satisfaction the genial qualities of the one and the unremitting diligence of the other, and again reiterate the wish that success attend in all its political and social relations, convinced that its tone will continue to be of a purely elevated character, and whose columns will continue to abound in reliable and refreshing news.

Pardon the liberty taken if I have occupied too large a space to-day; and hoping to give you another greeting ere another summer has been gathered to the past, believe me, Cordially yours, R. H. L.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

From the South.

We have already announced the banishment of all disloyal women and children from Memphis who refused to cease communicating with their friends in the Rebel army. This aroused the ire of the redoubtable Jeff. Thompson. He writes to the Grenada Appeal to encourage the taking up of contributions in behalf of the women and children sent beyond our lines. He also writes to Gen. Grant by a flag of truce, that if the order is carried out, common humanity requires him to make some arrangements whereby the persons driven off can be intrusted to Rebel hands. The letter closes with the following words:

"While to threaten were unsoldierly, yet to warn is kindness, and therefore, General, I would say, beware of the curses and oaths of vengeance which the fifty thousand brave Tennesseans who are still in our army will register in heaven against the persecutor of helpless old men, women and children, and the General who cannot guard his own lines."

John R. Thompson ("Dixie") writes to the Grenada Appeal from Richmond on the 7th:

"We are not surprised, of course, that the operations of the last ten days are claimed as victories by the Northern press. Gen. McClellan, who, you know, is a prisoner in Richmond, conversing with an Episcopal clergyman of this city, declared that McClellan's 'change of base line' to the James river, was but the carrying out of a plan some time resolved upon. 'And was it a part of the plan, sir?' asked our clergyman, 'that you should be in Richmond a prisoner?' The General was silent."

Every day adds to the amount of arms, ammunition, and stores captured by our forces. Trenches of uncommon sizes and suspicious looking graves have been opened and found to contain boxes of fine Belgian rifles; large quantities of fixed ammunition and sabers have been dug up in the same manner, and wagons with clothing and commissary stores in good order. On Friday, Col. Thos. T. Munford, of Jackson's cavalry, overhauled a wagon containing the drawings of McClellan's engineer department embracing plans of his earth works executed and projected, and an excellent map of the country from actual survey. The value of this acquisition is incalculable.

While the army has thus been winning victories and plunder, it was natural enough that the Confederate navy (what there is left of it under Mr. Mallory) should meet with disaster and loss. The steam gunboat Teaser has fallen in the enemy's hands with a balloon on board, and its armament of two guns and ammunition unharmed.

The Government has successfully kept from the public all intelligence of the movements and disposition of our forces during the last four or five days, that I am unable to give you any information of events. All that we know is that McClellan is at Berkeley, on the James river, where he has established his line of communication with Old Point and received large reinforcements. The weather is blazing hot—98 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade—and a week of such heat acting on the impervious "morass" which protects his flank, will probably reduce his army to one half its actual number. But that it will also decimate our own force.

Let us hope for the best. 'Patience,' says Sancho Panza, 'and shuffle the cards.'

Notice to White Men to Leave.

The Toledo (O.) Blade (Abolitionist) in referring to the late riot at that place, between the white laborers and negroes, says: "If any individuals are unwilling to work by the side of the negroes, it is their privilege to seek employment elsewhere." And the Cincinnati Gazette, in the same strain, tells "any laboring man who fears (negro) competition" to "present himself at one of our recruiting offices, and he can at once procure permanent employment." White laborers, who do not like negro equality, nor the association to which it would subject them, will, after the above, take warning, and go into the army, or some other place, where they cannot be elbowed out by negroes!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

White men cannot escape the odiousness of Africa emitted by "the gentleman from Africa" even by going into the army, for the Abolitionists have introduced him there also; and it is expected that some of the more pious members of that political organization will soon be insisting upon Sambo and Dinah leading in church choirs and leading off in all that pertains to morality and civilization.

These misguided zealots and fanatics are the worst enemies the negro ever had or ever will have. They are worse than the slave trader who kidnaps his victims upon the shores of Africa, and they should be reprobated everywhere; because it is by the mock philanthropy of such men that the negro is led to believe that he is entitled to a position in society that he can never reach.—Hillsboro Gazette.

WELL SAID.—The Providence (R. I.) Post thus speaks of the assaults of Disunion Abolitionists upon the Union-loving and loyal Democracy:

There are five hundred Abolitionists in our State to-day—we think we do not overstate the number—who would not give a day's work, or lift a hand, or move a finger, or speak a word to restore the Union. Their position is no secret. They are plain, out-spoken, square-to-the-mark men. But these very men can abuse Democrats who have never uttered a disloyal word—who have been known as Union men and pleading for the Union through their whole lives, while men of the Republican party have been proposing in speeches and resolutions, to "let the Union slide"—they can accuse these Democrats of disloyalty with all the coolness of a "Polar Refrigerator."

REMONS.—The Peninsula correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer (July 19th) says:

Among the many reports which are abroad is one that our troops will receive orders, in the course of a few days, to evacuate the present encampment on the James river. The position is a very unhealthy one, and the troops are suffering terribly from the want of pure and wholesome water. Diarrhoea and dysentery are very prevalent. Gen. McClellan is fully able to maintain his position, but will not—even if he does not evacuate Harrison's Land—make an advanced movement for some weeks.

There are at present over one hundred prisoners confined in the military prison, in Louisville.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

The Rebel Conscription—1,400,000 Soldiers in the Secluded States.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 12.—It is difficult to estimate the force which the rigid conscription all over the South will bring into the field against us. From all the accounts it is being enforced without respect to persons. Every man between the ages of 17 and 36 is compelled to take up arms and go into the field. Hundreds of refugees from Arkansas tell the same story. Many of them have lain in the woods for weeks to escape from it, while others have taken to canoes and paddled down the stream, night after night, to meet our boats. There seems but a shadow of a chance that a man in Arkansas can escape. The majority of them enter the ranks with a negative acquiescence, but, once in, make as good soldiers as anybody. The remainder, who are deadly opposed to it, either run away and escape or are caught and hung.

It is stated in Rebel circles that when the conscription was resolved upon, the Rebel Secretary of War caused the sheriffs of every county in the seceded States to make a return of the number of men between the above mentioned ages, fit to bear arms. The total returns showed 1,400,000 men, who can be relied upon as soldiers when once brought into the ranks. The conscription is the measure to accomplish this, and, with ample powers to carry it out, the end will surely be attained. With one-half of that available number in the field, two or three months from now, and the rest as a reserve, what may not be expected in the way of a resistance?

It would be well for the North to understand these facts. It would have been well if they had been understood three months ago, for then people would have been astonished to find two hundred thousand men at Richmond, where they only expected one third that number; while, if the official statements from Corinth are true, there are not less than a hundred thousand more in Mississippi, to say nothing of the Arkansas force, which is increasing by hundreds every day. The movement is, to speak literally, a united uprising of the people—in arming of every man in the country who is capable of bearing arms. Not but that they go unwillingly enough many of them, but they go. They find arms, or the government finds arms for them (it has an abundance to spare now) and they become soldiers from that day on.

The Charges Against General Mitchell.

The following is an abstract of the testimony of Col. Norton, of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to General Mitchell:

Colonel J. S. Norton, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, submitted the following brief statement in regard to the conduct of the officers and soldiers under the command of General Mitchell, of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, in North Alabama:

I claim, in the first place, that General Mitchell took possession of cotton in a rebel fortification, and sold that cotton for three cents per pound to a man by the name of Clark, when he was offered seven cents per pound by a man named Fuller, in Athens, Alabama. I claim also, that he gave this man Clark and his associates the exclusive privilege of transporting cotton by Government wagons from Huntsville and Athens to a point on the railroad or roads leading to Nashville; that he would permit no one else to use the teams or transport cotton by them. I have a statement here, as sworn to by a man named D. A. Saxon, who is in the employ of the Government, (a mail agent between Huntsville and Reynolds' Station, on the railroad) of a conversation in which Clark said that he got his cotton through by sight of hand; that he could not bring it to get it through, as General Mitchell had sent it through in Government wagons. Mr. Ball, of Cincinnati, told me that General Mitchell said to him that he had made a large amount in cotton through his son-in-law in North Alabama. His son-in-law was there, and I was introduced to him by the General. That son-in-law was understood to be connected with Mr. Clark in these cotton transactions; it would so appear from General Mitchell's statement to Mr. Hall, that he had made a large amount in cotton through his son-in-law.

I charge Colonel Turchin, and the officers and soldiers under his command, with having committed outrages and depredations upon the people of Limestone County, and the county west of Tusculum, contrary to the printed orders of General Buell for the government of the army under his command, in that they have stolen horses, mules, bacon, corn and fodder from the inhabitants, without receiving therefor or giving any account of the same. I charge that they have plundered houses, taken from them ladies' wearing apparel, gentlemen's clothing, and have broken furniture and windows, broken locks of drawers, and destroyed every thing in and about various premises. I charge them with committing outrages upon servant girls in the presence of their mistresses, with stripping rings from ladies' fingers, cutting bacon upon parlor carpets, piling meat upon pianos, and being quartered in houses when they should have been quartered in their tents, robbing citizens upon the highway; breaking jars and every thing generally in drug stores, in two or three instances. They have also taken away horses, mules, buggies, and harness.

I further state that General Mitchell knew of these things; that I took written statements to him on two occasions; that I introduced committees of citizens to him for the purpose of getting some redress for these grievances, or a cessation of them; that he paid no attention to them, or rather failed to stop the depredations up to the time the brigade was ordered to march to another section of the country.

In proof of these charges I will submit the sworn statements of the citizens who suffered under the treatment, as well as the statements of officers of the army who were cognizant of the facts. These sworn statements will be submitted to the committee whenever they ask for them.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES FOR ONE CENT.

The New York World says:

Mr. Chase has succeeded in obtaining a bill from Congress to make postage stamps legal tender in May. Mr. Chase has thus the exclusive honor of being the first financial agent of any government that ever ventured to issue legal tender money of the denomination of "one cent." This bill is the final, crowning act of insanity that consummates the infamous paper money system of Mr. Chase.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,
OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old cured of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

OLD BOURBON—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and only.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by lot or gallon.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flat grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

BOOK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

SALT.—Best Kawawa and Ohio River Salt by the Bbl. and Table Salt by the bag.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps (at retail).

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, cleaning, &c., and choice toilet and perfume varieties.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Goods stored and produced for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, ROLLING WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER all articles in the line of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

227 Pleasant and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,
Mar. 1st St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts.,
next door to William Watkins.
Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS,
Attorneys at Law.

MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 12, 1862.